

THE GRAND RIVER TIMES.

VOLUME 1.

GRAND HAVEN, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1851.

NUMBER 22.

THE GRAND RIVER TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING, BY
BARNES & ANGEL.

Office over H. Griffin's Store, Washington Street.
TERMS.—Payment in Advance.
Taken at the office, or forwarded by Mail, \$1.00.
Delivered by the Carrier in the Village, 1.50.
One shilling in addition to the above will be
charged for every three months that payment is
delayed.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are
paid, except at the discretion of the publishers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One Square, (12 lines or less), first insertion, fifty
cents, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent
insertion. Legal advertisements at the rates pre-
scribed by law. Yearly or monthly advertisements
as follows:

1 square 1 month, \$1.00. 1 square 1 year, \$5.00.
1 " 3 " 2.00. 1 column 1 " 30.00.
1 " 6 " 3.00. 1 " 1 month, 5.00.

Advertisements unaccompanied with writ-
ten or verbal directions, will be published until or-
dered out, and charged for. When a postponement
is added to an advertisement, the whole will be
charged the same as for the first insertion.

Letters relating to business, to receive at-
tention, must be addressed to the publishers—post
paid.

Particular attention given to Blank Print-
ing. Most kinds of Blanks in use, will be kept
constantly on hand.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY—1851.

H. G. SMITH, Blacksmith. All kinds of work
in my line done to order, and no trust for pay.
Shop south of C. B. Albee's Tannery, Grand Ha-
ven, Michigan.

M. B. HOPKINS, Attorney and Counsellor at
Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Office on the
south side of Washington street, third door west
of the Washington House, Grand Haven, Mich.

H. MERRILL, Boot and Shoemaker. Boots
and Shoes neatly repaired, and all orders promp-
tly attended to. Shop one door below the Wash-
ington House, Grand Haven, Mich.

FERRY & SONS, Dealers in Dry Goods, Gro-
ceries, Provisions, Hardware, Clothing, Boots
and Shoes, Crockery and Medicines—also man-
ufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Lumber.
Water Street, Grand Haven.

WM. M. FERRY, JR., WM. M. FERRY.

R. W. DUNCAN, Attorney at Law, will attend
promptly to collecting and all other professional
business intrusted to his care. Office over H.
Griffin's Store, opposite the Washington House,
Grand Haven, Mich.

C. DAVIS & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Gro-
ceries, Provisions, Hardware, Crockery, Boots
and Shoes, &c., &c. Muskegon, Michigan.

C. B. ALBEE, Storage, Forwarding and Com-
mission Merchant, and Dealer in Dry Goods,
Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,
&c., &c. Flour and Salt constantly on hand—
Store, corner Washington and Water streets,
Grand Haven, Mich.

HENRY R. WILLIAMS, Storage, Forwarding
and Commission Merchant, also Agent for
the Steamer Algoma. Store House at Grand
Rapids, Kent Co., Mich.

BALL & MARTIN, Storage, Forwarding and
Commission Merchants. Grand Rapids, Mich.

GILBERT & CO., Storage, Forwarding and
Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce,
Lumber, Shingles, Staves &c., &c. Grand Ha-
ven, Michigan.

F. B. GILBERT, Dealer in Dry Goods, Cloth-
ing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Crockery
and Stone Ware, Hard Ware, Groceries, Provi-
sions and Ship Stores. Grand Haven, Michigan.

HENRY GRIFFIN, Dealer in Staple and fancy
Dry Goods, Ready made Clothing, Boots and
Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery and Glass,
Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints and Oils,
and Provisions. Also, Lumber, Shingles, &c., &c.
Opposite the Washington House, Grand Haven,
Michigan.

HOPKINS & BROTHERS, Storage, Forwarding
& Commission merchants; general dealers in all
kinds of Dry Goods, Groceries, grain and provi-
sions; manufacturers and dealers wholesale and
retail in all kinds of lumber, at Mill Point, Mich.

L. M. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, Dry Goods, Gro-
ceries and Provisions, Crockery, Hardware, Books,
Stationery, &c., &c. At the Post Office, corner
of Park and Barber streets, Mill Point, Mich.

H. D. C. TUTTLE, M. D. Office, adjoining
Wm. M. Ferry's Store, Water street, Grand Ha-
ven, Michigan.

STEPHEN MONROE, Physician and Surgeon.
Office over J. T. Davis' Tailor Shop, Washing-
ton Street, Grand Haven.

SIMON SIMENOE, Dealer in Groceries and
Provisions. Washington Street, second door
East of the Ottawa House.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, By HENRY PENNOYER.
The proprietor has the past Spring new-
ly fitted and partly re-furnished this House,
and feels confident visitors will find the House
to compare favorably with the best in the State.

WILLIAM TELL, HOTEL, By HARRY EA-
RON. Pleasantly situated with excellent rooms
well furnished, and the table abundantly sup-
plied with the luxuries and substantial of life.

JAMES PATTERSON, Painter and Glazier.
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painting done at
Grand Haven. All orders will be promptly at-
tended to, by leaving word at this office. Shop at
Grand Rapids, Michigan.

A. H. VREDENBURG, Boot and Shoemaker.
Shop over Wm. M. Ferry's store, Water street.

CHARLES W. HATHAWAY, Blacksmith. All
kinds of work in my line done with neatness and
dispatch at my shop. Mill Point, Michigan.

JOHN T. DAVIS, Merchant Tailor. Shop on
Washington Street, first door west of H. Grif-
fin's Store.

GROSVENOR REED, Prosecuting Attorney
for Ottawa County. Residence at Charleston
Landing, Allendale, Ottawa County, Mich.

HOYT G. POST, Clerk of Ottawa County. Of-
fice over H. Griffin's store, opposite the Wash-
ington House.

WILLIAM N. ANGEL, Register of Deeds, and
Notary Public for Ottawa County. Office over
H. Griffin's store, Washington street, opposite the
Washington House, Grand Haven.

HENRY PENNOYER, Treasurer of Ottawa
County. Office over H. Griffin's Store, opposite
the Washington House.

ASA M. SCOTT, Sheriff of Ottawa County—
Office over H. Griffin's store, opposite the Wash-
ington House.

SUMMER IN THE HEART.

BY C. D. STUART.

The summer days may smile again,
The flowers may blossom bright,
And earth may wear o'er hill and plain
Her robe of golden light;
Soft winds may sigh, and birds may sing,
In vain is nature's art—
If love be cold, she cannot bring
A summer to the heart!

'Tis only smiles of love can warm
The spirit's flowers to life;
'Tis friendship's voice can quell the storm,
And soothe the spirit's strife.
When smiles of love and friendship's voice
Forsake us and depart,
Though summer days the earth rejoice,
'Tis winter in the heart.

DEATH OF HAMILTON.

From Hildreth's History of the United States.

Disappointed, and all his hopes blighted, as he
believed, by Hamilton's instrumentality, Burr
became eager for vengeance. Humiliating was
the contrast between himself and Hamilton, to
whom, in his anger, he was ready to ascribe,
not his political defeat merely, but his blasted
character also. Though fallen from his former
station of commanding influence in the conduct
of affairs, Hamilton still enjoyed the unbound-
ed confidence of a party, outnumbered, indeed,
but too respectable to be despised; while, of his
bitterest opponents, none, with any pretensions
to character or candor, doubted his honor or
questioned his integrity. Burr, on the other
hand, saw himself distrusted and suspected by
every body, and just about to sink into political
annihilation and pecuniary ruin.

Two months' meditation on this desperate
state of affairs wrought up his cold, implacable
spirit to the point of risking his own life to take
that of his rival. He might even have entertain-
ed the insane hope—for though cunning and dex-
terous to a remarkable degree, he had no great
intellect—that Hamilton killed or disgraced, and
thus removed out of the way, he might yet re-
trieve his desperate fortunes.

Among other publications made in the course
of the late contest were two letters by Dr. Cooper,
a zealous partizan of Lewis, in one of which
it was alleged that Hamilton had spoken of Burr
as a "dangerous man, who ought not to be
trusted with the reins of government." In the
other letter, after repeating the above statement,
Cooper added, "I could detail to you a still
more despicable opinion which Gen. Hamilton
has expressed of Mr. Burr."

Upon this latter passage Burr seized as the
means of forcing Hamilton into a duel. For his
agent and assistant therein he selected Wm. P.
Van Ness, a young lawyer, one of his most at-
tached partisans, and not less dark, designing,
cool, and implacable than himself. Van Ness
was sent to Hamilton with a copy of Cooper's
printed letter and a note from Mr. Burr, insist-
ing upon "a prompt and unqualified acknowl-
edgment or denial of the use of any expression
which would warrant Cooper's assertions."

Perfectly acquainted with Burr and Van Ness
and perceiving as well from Van Ness' con-
versation as from Burr's note, a settled intention
to fix a quarrel upon him, Hamilton declined
any immediate answer, promising a reply in writ-
ing at his earliest convenience. In that reply
he called Burr's attention to the fact that the
word "despicable," however in its general sig-
nification it might imply imputations upon per-
sonal honor as to which explanations might be
asked, yet from its connection as used in Dr.
Cooper's letter, is apparently related merely to
qualifications for political office, a subject, as
nothing was said about the more definite state-
ment referred to in the same letter, as to which
it seemed to be admitted that no explanation
was demanded.

Still Hamilton expressed a perfect readiness
to avow or disavow any specific opinion which
he might be charged with having uttered; but
added that he never would be interrogated gen-
erally as to whether he had ever said anything
in the course of fifteen years of political compe-
tition, to justify the inferences which others
might have drawn, thus exposing his candor and
sincerity to injurious imputations on the part
of all who might have misapprehended him—
"More than this," so the letter concluded "can
not be reasonably expected that I shall enter in-
to any explanation upon a basis so vague as that
you have adopted. I trust, on more reflection,
you will see the matter in the same light. If
not, I can only regret the circumstances, and
must abide the consequences."

Burr's curt, rude and offensive reply began
with intimating that Hamilton's letter was great-
ly deficient in that sincerity and delicacy which
he professed so much to value. The epithet in
question in the common understanding of it, im-
plied dishonor. It having been affixed to Burr's
name upon Hamilton's authority, he was bound
to say whether he had authorized it, either di-
rectly or by uttering expressions or opinions de-
rogatory to Burr's honor.

It was apparent from the letter, and it was
subsequently distinctly stated by Van Ness, that
what Burr required, was a general disavowal on
the part of Hamilton of any intention, in any
conversation he might ever have held, to convey
impressions derogatory to the honor of Burr.

Granting Burr's right to make this extraordi-
nary inquiry into Hamilton's confidential
conversation and correspondence, it would have
been quite out of the question for Hamilton to
make any such disavowal. His practice as a
lawyer had given him full insight into Burr's
swindling pecuniary transactions, and he had
long regarded him, in his private as well as his
political character, as a consummate villain, as
reckless and unprincipled as he was cool, auda-
cious, and enterprising—an opinion which he
had found frequent occasion to express more or
less distinctly while warning his federal friends
against the acts of Burr.

Desirous however, to deprive Burr of any pos-
sible excuse for persisting in his murderous in-
tentions, Hamilton caused a paper to be trans-
mitted to him, through Pendleton, a brother law-
yer, who acted as his friend in this matter, to
the effect that, if properly addressed—for Burr's
second letter was considered too insulting to
admit of a reply—he should be willing to state
that the conversation alluded to by Dr. Cooper,

so far as he could recall it, was wholly in rela-
tion to politics, and did not touch on Burr's pri-
vate character; nor should he hesitate to make
an equally prompt avowal or disavowal, as to
any other particular and specific conversation as
to which he might be questioned.

But as Burr's only object was to find a pretext
for a challenge, since he never could have ex-
pected the general disavowal which he demand-
ed, this offer was pronounced unsatisfactory and
a mere evasion; and again the second time dis-
avowing in the same breath the charge made
against him of pre-determined hostility, Burr re-
quested Van Ness to deliver a challenge. Even
after its delivery, Hamilton made a further at-
tempt to specific arrangement in a second paper,
denying attempt to evade or intention to defy
or insult, as has been insinuated, with particu-
lar reference to the closing paragraph of Hamil-
ton's first letter, in Burr's observations, thro'
Van Ness, on Hamilton's first paper. But this
second paper Van Ness refused to receive, on the
ground that the challenge had been given and
accepted. It was insisted, however, on Hamil-
ton's part, as the Federal Circuit Court was
in session, in which he had many important
cases, that the meeting should be postponed till
the court was over, since he was not willing, by
any act of his, to expose his clients to embar-
rassment, loss or delay.

It was not at all in the spirit of a professed
duelist, it was not on any paltry point of honor
that Hamilton had accepted this extraordinary
challenge, by which it was attempted to hold
him, answerable for the numerous imputations
of Burr's character bandied about in conversa-
tion, and the newspapers for two or three years
past. The practice of duelling he utterly con-
demned; indeed, he had himself already been a
victim to it in the loss of his eldest son, a boy
of 20, in a political duel some two years pre-
viously. As a private citizen, as a man under the
influence of moral, and religious sentiments, as
a husband loving and loved, and the father of a
numerous and dependent family, as a debtor,
honorably disposed, whose creditors might suf-
fer by his death, he had every motive for avoid-
ing the meeting. So he stated in a paper which,
under a premonition of his fate, he took care to
leave behind him. It was in his character of a
public man; it was in that lofty spirit of patri-
otism, of which examples are so rare, rising high
above all personal and private considerations—a
spirit magnanimous and self-sacrificing to the
last, however in this instance unequalled for
mistaken—that he accepted the fatal challenge.
"The ability to be in future, useful," such was
his own statement of his motives, "whether in
resisting mischief or effecting good in those cir-
cles of our public affairs which seem likely to
happen, would probably be inseparable from a
conformity with prejudices in this particular."

With that candor toward his opponent by
which Hamilton was ever so nobly distinguish-
ed, but of which so very seldom, indeed, did he
ever experience any return, he disavowed in
this paper, the last he ever wrote, any disposi-
tion to affix odium to Burr's conduct in this par-
ticular case. He denied feeling toward Burr any
personal ill will, while he admitted that Burr
might naturally be influenced against him by
hearing of strong animadversions in which he
had indulged, and which as usually happens,
might probably have been aggravated in the re-
port. Those animadversions, in some cases,
might have been occasioned by misconception or
misinformation, yet his censures had not pro-
ceeded on light grounds nor from unworthy mo-
tives. From the possibility, however, that he
might have injured Burr, as well as from his
general principles and temper in relation to such
affairs, had he come to the resolution which he
left on record, and communicated also to his sec-
ond, to withhold and throw away his first fire,
and perhaps even his second; thus giving to
Burr a double opportunity to pause and reflect.

The grounds of Weehawk, on the Jersey
shore, opposite New York, were at that time the
usual field for these single combats, then, chief-
ly by reason of the inflamed state of political
feeling, of frequent occurrence, and very seldom
ending without bloodshed. The day having
been fixed, and the hour appointed at 7 o'clock
in the morning, the parties met, accompanied
only by their seconds. The barge men, accom-
panied by Dr. Hosack, the surgeon mutually
agreed upon, remained, as usual, at a distance,
in order, if any fatal result should occur, not to
be witnesses. The parties, having exchanged
salutations, the seconds measured the distance
of ten paces, loaded the pistols, made the other
preliminary arrangements, and placed the com-
batants. At the appointed signal, Burr took de-
liberate aim, and fired. The ball entered Hamil-
ton's side, and as he fell, his pistol, too, was
unconsciously discharged. Burr approached
him, apparently somewhat moved, but on the
suggestion of his second, the surgeon and barge
men already approaching, he turned and hasten-
ed away. Van Ness coolly covering him from
his sight, by opening an umbrella. The sur-
geon found Hamilton half lying, half sitting on
the ground, supported in the arms of his second.
The pallor of death was on his face. "Doctor,"
he said, "this is a mortal wound," and as if
overcome by the effort of speaking, he swooned
quite away. As he was carried across the river,
the fresh breeze revived him. His own house
being in the country, he was conveyed at once
to the house of a friend, where he lingered for
twenty-four hours in great agony, but preserv-
ing his composure and self-command to the last.

The news of his death, diffused through the
city, produced the greatest excitement. Even
that party hostility, of which he had been so
conscious an object, was quelled for the mo-
ment. All were now willing to admit that he
was not less patriotic than able, and that in his
untimely death—for he was only in his forty-
eighth year—the country had suffered an irrepa-
rable loss. The general sympathy expressed
itself in a public ceremony; the mournful pomp
of which the city has never seen equalled.

A friend of ours says, that he has been with-
out money so long, that his head aches "ready
to split," when he tries to recollect how a silver
dollar looks. He says that the notion that we
live in "a world of change" is a great fallacy.

TO THE FARMER—SHEEP.

I have long thought that the farmer who toils
from day to day, and puts in his fifty and a
hundred acres of wheat, and thereby sees their
hopes blasted from year to year, only receiving
an average of about ten bushels of wheat to
the acre, will awake from stupor, and put his
farm in a situation to raise sheep.

Is there any good reason why the rich pas-
tures of our hills and timbered lands and the
extensive prairies of the West cannot produce
as good flocks of sheep, and as fine qualities of
wool, as similar regions in Saxony or England?
or why the manufacturing skill and industry of
our country cannot successfully compete with
the artisans of the world? This cannot be ac-
complished at once. Time, capital and perse-
verance must and will be employed and exer-
ted, and it appears to me that there is an evi-
dent waking up with some enterprising farmers
in Washtenaw County and the far West.—
The prices which all kinds of wool, and more
particularly the higher grades, have command-
ed for a year or two past, have justified the at-
tention which is about commencing in this
branch of farming operations, and is beginning
to employ capital.

The farmers who have been foremost in in-
troducing the best breeds of sheep into our
growing State well deserve the thanks of this
community. It will generally be granted that
there are some sections of our country that are
better adapted to the production of grain—such
as sandy soils and the many plain farms and the
prairies of the West; and other soils—such as
rolling timbered lands, which are most excel-
lent for pasturage and the rearing of stock;
and in such cases nature herself seems to have
pointed out the most proper means to be adop-
ted in the cultivation of the soil.

Too long have many of the farmers in the
older parts of our state been engaged in the
cultivation of wheat and corn—so long, at least,
that they have exhausted their lands in a great
measure of the properties in the soil necessary
to raise these crops to advantage.

Tolerable crops have been raised in some
seasons, but as a general thing for the last four
years, with the exception of the last year, the
grain system of farming has proved a failure.
I think, until grain commands a higher price
than at the present, and is a more sure crop, the
farmer should not undertake to force its growth
on the soil, without a more general rotation of
crops, and every farmer ought to know the soil
adapted to the different kinds of crops, and he
who with the present light of experience, and
the present prospects before him, will persist
in sowing wheat on lands without the use of
lime in his soil, or planting corn on the high
clay hills when he might cover his hills and
plains with herds and flocks, most clearly mis-
takes his true interest. It needs but little skill
to show that where the average crop of wheat
does not exceed but about ten bushels to the
acre, that it cannot be raised with profit, and
it is my honest opinion that the best way for
the owner of timbered land, or the worn out light
sandy soils, is to sow herd's grass and clover,
and convert his farm at once into a grazing
farm. There is every prospect that all grades
of wool will continue at a good price, since
it may be considered one of the necessities of
life, and cannot easily be dispensed with.

With a farm adapted to the growth of grass,
taking all things into consideration, the wool-
grower and the dairy-man cannot fall far behind
the wheat and corn grower in net profit as many
farmers have imagined.

In selecting a flock of sheep, much care and
attention is required, in order that the breeds
of sheep and the quality of the wool may be of
the kind desired. There is at this time quite a
controversy going on in Michigan, between the
friends of the choice kinds of sheep—such as
Paukar, Merino, South Downs, &c., and the
mixed breeds and common native sheep.

[Cor. Michigan Argus.]

MANUFACTURE OF OIL FROM POPPY SEED.—
Dr. J. V. C. Smith, an eminent practical writer,
in his editorial correspondence of the Boston
Medical Journal, in a recent letter from Switzer-
land speaking of the products of that and the
adjoining country, says:

"Immense crops are raised here of articles
wholly unknown to American farmers, and per-
haps the kinds best fitted to particular locations
where grain and potatoes yielded poorly under
the best efforts. One of these is poppies.—
Thousands of acres are at this moment ready
for market—which the traveler takes for granted,
as he hurries by, are to be manufactured in-
to opium. They are not, however intended for
medical use at all, but for a widely different pur-
pose—from the poppy seed a beautiful, transpa-
rent oil is made, which is extensively used in
house painting. It is almost as colorless as wa-
ter, and possesses so many advantages over the
flax seed oil that it may ultimately supersede
that article. Where flax cannot be grown, pop-
pies often can be in poor sandy soil. Linseed
oil is becoming dearer and the demand for paint
is increasing. With white lead, poppy oil leaves
a beautiful surface, which does not afterwards
change by the action of light into a dirty yellow.
Another season some one should make a
beginning at home in this important branch of
industry. The oil may be used for other pur-
poses, and even put in the crust for salad."

Never allow a man to do a favor for you with-
out paying him, for he'll get treble the pay be-
fore he has done with you.

Full school-houses betoken a prosperous and
intelligent community.

At the gate which suspicion enters, love goes
out.

Misfortunes are a kind of discipline to human-
ity.

If a jewel be genuine, care not who says it is
not.

There is nothing so bad which will not admit
of something to be said in its defense. [Sterne.]

The best part of beauty is that which a pic-
ture cannot express.

ANCIENT MINING ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—The
following remarks on the relics of ancient mi-
ning operations were made by Mr. Hodge, at
the last meeting of the American Association.—
These relics, found near Lake Superior, consist
of excavations along the line of the veins, and
of numerous stone hammers scattered around
them. Some copper tools have also been dis-
covered in these excavations. The workings
are scattered over the whole mining region, and
extend even to Isle Royal. The pits are sunk
to the depth of twelve or fifteen feet, even into
the solid vein-stone, and have subsequently
been filled with sand and gravel, and on this
trees have grown which are more than 100 years
old. The hammers are so abundant, that, at the
Minnesota mine, he was informed by the agent of
the company that fifty cart-loads of them
might be collected. They are made of a hard
variety of trap-rock, and resembles in form the
hammers or pestles found in New England.—
With these, and probably by the aid of fire, to
render the rock brittle, the ancient miners pen-
etrated into the solid vein-stone, and removed
considerable masses of the metal. One of
these, discovered in one of the pits at the Min-
nesota mine, at the depth of twelve feet, which
was abandoned by the old workmen, because it
was too large for them to remove, was found to
weigh over five tons, after being extracted and
cut up. This had been perfectly cleaned from
the vein-stone and all adhering rock before it
was left. It had been partially raised up, and
was found resting on charred skids of timber,
which bore the marks of cutting instruments.

Mr. Hodge said that he could not agree with
an opinion expressed by Dr. Jackson, that all
these are the workings of Indians. This race
have no use for copper, and there are no tradi-
tions of their having sought for it. In the re-
searches of Messrs. Squier and Davis upon the
Western mounds, they met with copper chisels,
one of which was handed him for chemical ex-
amination, to determine, if possible, any indi-
cation it might bear of having come from the
mines of native metal of Lake Superior. It
gave no trace of silver, but was pure, soft cop-
per, like much found in these regions. These
workings and the mounds appeared to him to
be productions of the same race, one more in-
telligent and skillful than the present race of In-
dians. The workings of the English compan-
ies, about the year 1670, are known, and, more-
over, characterized by the remains of iron uten-
sils, which have been found about them. Should
any other relics, as the curiously carved figures
of animals in the hard porphyry, or a single
skull of one of the workmen, be found, this in-
teresting question would be at once settled.

[Annual of Scientific Discovery—1850.]

WHAT AN EDITOR!—The Rochester Daily
Times answers this question, by stating that an
editor is one who reads the newspapers, selects
miscellany, works a press, folds, packs and di-
rects newspapers, and sometimes carries them
prints jobs, runs on errands, saws wood, works
in the garden, takes care of the babies, rocks the
cradle, talks to all his patrons who call, patient-
ly receives blame for a thousand things that never
were nor ever can be done, has scarce time to
enjoy "nature's sweet restorer," sleep, and
esteems himself peculiarly fortunate if he is not
assaulted and battered by some unprincipled
demagogue who loves poppet shows, and hires
the rabble with a glass of brandy to raise him to
some petty office. That's an editor.

"My dear," said an anxious father to his bash-
ful daughter, "I intend that you shall be mar-
ried, but I do not intend that you shall throw
yourself away on any of the wild, worthless
boys of the present day. You must marry a
man of sober and mature age; one that can
charm you with wisdom and good advice, rath-
er than personal attraction. What do you think
of a fine, intelligent, mature husband of fifty?"
The timid, meek, blue-eyed little daughter look-
ed in the man's face, and with the slightest pos-
sible touch of interest in her voice, answered, "I
think two of twenty-five would be better, pa?"

A HORSE WITHOUT HAIR.—An extraordinary
phenomenon, in the way of horse flesh, was
brought to town yesterday afternoon, by the
steamer Gordon. It is a mare captured on the
plains of Venezuela by a party of American
hunters, headed by the well known traveler, Ju-
an Percy and Capt. Hall. She is fifteen and a
half hands high, of great beauty and symmetry
and without one particle of hair on any part of
her body. The skin resembles India Rubber,
and is as soft as the finest velvet. The owner
of this singular animal is now on his way to
Macon, where he intends to exhibit her at the
approaching fair. [Savan. Rep.]

The venerable widow of John Quincy Adams
is residing at Washington. Being a native of
Maryland, and of feeble health, she prefers
Washington to Quincy; indeed, the former
place has been her home most of the time since
Mr. Adams became Secretary of State under
Mr. Monroe, in 1817.

The unusual height to which the Nile has ris-
en this year, has caused a great deal of damage
in the country, and some of the next year's crops
will suffer considerably from it. In some places
the embankments have given way, and whole
villages have been destroyed by the flood.

Let Purity be your guiding star. When the
heart is pure, there is hardly anything which
can mislead the understanding in matters of im-
mediate personal concernment.

A taste for good reading will always carry
you into the best possible company, and enable
you to converse with men who will instruct you
by their wisdom.

"Who is that lovely girl?" exclaimed the wit-
ty Lord Norbury, in company with his friend
Counsellor Grant.

"Miss Glass," replied the barrister.

"Glass," reiterated the facetious judge. "I
should often be intoxicated could I place such a
glass to my lips!"

It is never more difficult to speak well than
when we are ashamed of our silence.